THE IMPENDING CIVIL WAR.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.] is here arging the claims of Samuel Hooper, of chuses is, for Mr. Lincoin's Cabinet. Hooper is sever said able, and Davis is a genius and has many riends here; but the Cabinet pew is full, and Hooper

Charles Francis Adams is urged for the Cabinet by the entire Massachusetts delegation.

Ex-Secretary Thompson has replied to the President's, better of acceptance of his resignation. While adhering to his opinions formerly expressed, implying a breach of Cabinet faith, he speaks in the kindest terms of the Presi-

Mr. Sherman said to-day, in the House, that after the havy and army bills shall have been disposed of the op-portunity desired by Seuthère mea for debat a will be af-

Seads of the various departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage from the Constitution newspaper. immediate cause of this act is supposed to be the sures of that journal regarding the sending of troops

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1861. I have the highest authority for asserting that Mr. meron will not be a noember of Mr. Lincein's Cabinet. Besides, faire is a co. bt whether Pennsylvania will have made to that effect by some of the leading men of that State, who express a fear that after the difficulties growmg oet of the der at of Mr. Wilmot for the Senate, which ded also w breaking up the Cameron Cabinet proramme, that the selection of any man from Pennopenia for the Cabinet would only deepen the implications already existing. To this end a roog Pecusylvania influence is now exerted in vor of William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for a pince the Carnet. There is a strong influence at work, der theresad of the New York Tribune, to put Mr. Chase, of Ohio, wto the Cabinet, but there are several reasons t care about going into the Cabinent himself, especially since Mr. Seward is going there, knowing that he /Mr. tration leader in the Senate. It is believed Mr. Lincoln would prefer to have Mr. Chase in the Senate since Mr. Beward has decided to leave it. Second, it is understood that if Mr. Chase goes in that Mr. Smith, of Indiana, will not. This concentrates the Smith and Indiana influence

In addition to my former despatch to-day about Mr. ed the position to Mr. Cameron, the latter, at Mr. Licoln's request, went to Springfield, accepted the position and returned home. The day after Mr. Lincoln read a letter from Mr. McClure, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, protesting in the strongest terms against Mr.
Cameron's appointment. Mr. Lincoln subsequently wrote
Mr. Cameron, asking him to withdraw from the fried, which Mr. Cameron then done, and will soon make a pubto statement of the affair.

Mr. Hickman declines acting upon the Committee on reason, and Mr. Reynolds, of New York, has been ap-

pointed to fill the vacancy.

I learn from a high source that the probability is that he Southern States which have not already declared themselves out of the Union will for the present only rass prospective ordinances of secession.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1861.

Necessity of the Telegraph Telling the Truth-Unfounded
Rumors Relative to the Virginia Arsenats and Forts-The Real Mission of the Steamer Brooklyn-Major Ander

we are ever to substitute for the present condition of the country a state of peace-if we are ever to lay the dation even (amidst our present troubles) of a restructed Union-something must be done about the

Congrese, and implored that the question of Union or nion should be transferred from popular assemblies to the ballot box. An earnest appeal might appropriately be made to all who are concerned in sending news by telegraphic despatches to rise to a conscientious discharge of their duties as citizens of this great and glo-rious country, and send over the wires nothing but what

they have ascertained to be the truth.

The Virginia delegation were terribly excited by a report that all the arms and amountaines from every arseall the fortresses within the limits of that State. There was not the slightest foundation for this story. No arms er munitions have been removed from the arsenals of Virginia, nor have any reinforcements been sent to any station in that State except Harper's Ferry, and there only in compliance with the request of the Superintend-

Another instance of misrepresentation is that of the orders given in regard to the Brooklyn. The falsehoods about them are legion. The truth is she was ordered to proceed to the relief of the Star of the West, but to keep without the har, and if she found the Star of the West driven back to give her aid in returning the soldiers to Norfolk. If she found that vessel had succeeded in reaching Fort Sumter, then the Brooklyn was to return with

ing Fort Sumter, then the Brooklyn was to return without them.

Major Anderson's movements are also misrepresented by telegraphic despatches from Charleston, and inflammatory appeals are addressed to Senators, through the wires, from men who have heretofore been willing enough to enjoy both the lucre and the distinction of place under the federal administration. One of these despatches, from a man who ewes all his consequence to the fire required kindness of the President, and who is indebte for his first introduction into the diplomatic career to the favor of Edward Everett, proves, however, in spite of his attempted glosses, that Major Anderson is doing his whole duty. No example of such Sorbearance, such magnanimity and such sagacity, combined with so much genuine patriotism and true, defiberate courage, has been permitted by fortune to be exhibited for a long time in any national crisis. If the Star of the West reached Fort Sumter, it was owing to the cool message Anderson sent to the authorities of South Carelina, that, unless an explanation was given of the attack on that steamer, and the act was disavowed by them, be would fire on any vessel leaving the port of Charleston.

Mr. Bours, (opp.) of Pa., presented memorials of citipeace and the preservation of the Union, and in favor of the propositions of the Senator from Kentucky; also three memorials of similar import from Philadelphia. Tabled

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., presented eight memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania favoring the passage of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. All tabled for the present. Mr. Davis, (opp.) of Miss., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill inquiring the expenses for the military establishments and forts. A debate occurred about the order of business.

Mr. Photon called for the ayes and noes on taking up the Crittenden resolutions. Ayes 15, noes 31, as fol

BOWS — Westers, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Crittenden, Fush, Memphill, Latham, Mallery, Pearce, Rice, Saulsbury, Slideli, Thompson, Wigfall—15.
KAYS—Mester, An hony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Dixon, Doclittle, Darsee, Fresenden, Fitzpatrick, Post, Foster, Green, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Irerson, King, Lanc, Mason, Simmons, Summer, Ten Kyck, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—3.

Private bills were considered.

At twenty five minutes to one Mr. Lane moved to take p the resolutions aforesaid. Carried.

her her settl, (rep.) of Ill., proposed an amendment ap-wing the conduct of Major Anderson in withdrawing a Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter; also approving the managing of the President to maintain that officer in bis pa escut condition, and avowing that we will suppor esidens in all constitutional measures for the en unt of the laws for the preservation of the Union.

STEEL OF ME. NUMBER OF THE CRISES.

STEEL, (opp.) of Va.—Mr. President, I have not peak hitherto because I did not believe that puld be accomplished by speaking. The distent to be so deeply scaled that none but the sought to most radical . "emedies would suffice. I had no hope that the public thin d of the North would be in a condition to receive any pr. position. I don't know that it is even measure. Surely some can now doubt the imminence and the extremity of the danger. All must see that the bonds which have bithert o bound us together as members of this confederacy are like flax before the fire, and this great fabric is reeling a "d tottering in the storm, so that great fabric is recling a "d lottering in the storm, so that if it were not based upon the solid foundations of State organization there would be reason to think a must fall entirely. Befor the end of this month it is almost certain that six or seven of the States will have left this Union. It is now no more a question of preserving the old Union. We can not recall the past or reserving the old Union. We can trust of all those who store the dead, but the hope and trust of all those who servine a Union is that we may be able to reconstruct a cew government and a new linion, which may, perhaps, be more permanent than the old. I . Wow, ar, there are

NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861—TRIPLE

THE STATE OF THE PLANT OF THE P

SECESSIONIST OFFICE BOLDERS.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE CABINET, ARMY AND NAVY SINCE NOVEMBER 6.

The following resignations have taken place in the Pre-sident's Cabinet since the secession crisis has assumed

ARMY RESIGNATIONS.

Capt. A. C. Myers, of South Carolina, graduated at the Capt. A. C. Myers, of South Carolina, graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, June 30, 1833; promoted brevet Second Lieutemant Fourth regiment of infantry July 1, 1833; Second Lieutemant December 31, 1835; First Lieutemant September 6, 1837; Captain of the Staff (Assistant Quartermaster) November 21, 1839; Captain Fourth infantry, February 16, 1847; vacated regimental commission, February 16, 1847; promoted to brevet Major, May 9, 1846, "for galant and meritorious conduct in the hattles of Palo Alto lant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Texas. He was at the time of

and tesach de la Faima, Texas. He was the first his resignation holding a very responsible position in the Quartermaster General's Department at Washington.

Captain Henry C. Wayne, of Georgia, graduated at the United States Academy at West Point, June 30, 1838; promoted Second Lieutenant, Fourth regiment artillery, July 1, 1838; transferred to First regiment of artillery July 12, 1838; promoted First Lieutenant May 16, 1842; Assistant Instructor of Artillery and Cavalry, of the sword exercise and of infantry tactics, at the Military Academy, from July 1, 1843, to June 11, 1846; Captain's Staff (Assistant Quartermaster), May 11, 1846; brevet Major, August 20, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, Mexico. He is the author of an excellent work on sword exercise, arranged for military instruction. He subsequently held a responsible position in the Quartermaster General's Depart-Inspector General of Georgia, which position he now fills. Captain John Dunovant, of South Carolina, is not a graduate of West Point, but was promoted for meritorious services in the South Carolina Volunteers in Mexico. He was attached to the Tenth infantry at the time of his re-

Captain Barnard E. Bee, of South Carolina, graduated at the United States Military Academy June 30, 1845; promoted Second Lieutenant Third regiment of infantry September 21, 1846; wounded in the storm-ing of the enemy's entrenchments on the heights of Cerro Gordo, Mexico, April 18, 1847; premoted brevet First Lieutenant April, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct; promoted brevet Captain September 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle and storming of Chepultepec, Mexico; appointed regimental Adjutant July 25, 1848; promoted First Lieutenaut 1851; Captain Tenth regiment infantry March, 1855; acting Lieutenaut Colonel while on duty in Utah from December, 1857, to September, 1868; resigned his commission December, 1860.

was recently attached to the Fourth regiment artillery (U. S. A.) stationed at Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory Lieutenant James was a volunteer in the Abbeville Lieutenant James was a volunteer in the Abbeville company of the Palmetto regiment, and served through the whole of the Mexican war, having borne part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Contreras, Chepultepec and the Garita. Before the close of the war he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant Major. Second Lieutenant W. H. Gibbs, of South Carolina, was recently of the Second dragoons. Since his resignation he has accepted a Captaincy in the South Carolina secession army, and is now stationed at Castle Pincknoy.

sion army, and is now stationed at Castle Pinckney

Lieutenant James H. Hallingmet, of South Carolina, graduated at the United States Military Academy July 1, 1858, and was promoted Second Lieutenant of the Tenti regiment of artillery February 24, 1859.

NAVAL RESIGNATIONS.

Commander Henry J. Hartstene, of Arctic fame, in con mand of the gunboat Pawnee, has been detached at his own request. The reason he assigns is that he is a South Carolinian by birth, and as his vessel may be ordered against Charleston he prefers to abandon active service rather than light against his native State. Some of the naval officers justify and commend this conduct upon the

Lieutenant J. H. North, of South Carolina, late Light house Inspector, entered the pavy in 1829; resigned

January, 1861. ant A. P. Warley, or South Carolina, who has just resigned, had written his letter of resignation previous to the sailing of the Richmond for the Mediterranean, which left the United States about three months ago.

Lieutenant William G. Dozier, of South Carolina, late waiting orders, resigned in December, 1860. Lieutenant John R. Hamilton, of South Carolina, of the

steam sloop Lancaster.

Lieutenant Henry Rolando, of South Carolina, of the

Master William E. Evans, late of the steam sloop Per cola, resigned in December, 1860.

Midshipman John Grimball, of Charleston, has resigned his place in the mavy, and has tendered his services to Governor Pickens.

Acting midshipmen William Wilkin, Richard Hays, Benjamin F. Perry and Francis M. Thomas, from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

REPORTS FROM MARYLAND.

Barrimose, Jan. 11, 1861.

The Convention of delegates from the various counties of Maryland to consider the erisis, reassem bled this afternoon and passed resolutions requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation for the people of the State to vote, on the last Monday in January, who-ther they want a State Convention called or not, and if the question is decided in the affirmative, to hold an election for delegates to the Convention, to meet on the first Monday in February. They also unanimously passed a resolution approving of Mr. Crittenden's proposition and then adjourned.

It is understood that a meeting is to be held of certain flibusters to-morrow, to oppose the government troops entering Fort McHenry.

THE PULPIT AND THE CRISIS.

DR. RAPHALL'S SERMON TO BE REPEATED.

A number of the lending gentlemen of New York city have addressed an invitation to Dr. Raphall—through Messre. John A. Dix, J. J. Cisco, August Belmont, Sidney E. Morse, Royal Pheips and others—to repeat his admirable Fast Day sermon upon the system of Jewish slavery and its relations with our own. Dr. Raphall has accepted the invitation, and the sermon will therefore be repeated at the Historical Rooms, Second avenue, on the evening of Thursday, the 17th of January. A very large audience may be expected, and from the interest taken in the sermon a much larger hall may be selected.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS. THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS.

MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

The members of the Mercantile Library Association
Boston held a meeting on the 5th instant to discuss it
question, "Should the Massachusetts Personal Liber
Law be Repealedt" The subject was debated pro at
con, and it was finally voted that the law ought to be r
pealed.

pealed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.
Memorials have been presented in the Lagislature of
Pennsylvania praying for the repeal of the laws which
stand in the way of the execution of the Fugtive Slav
law. These memorials have attached to them 466 feet of
signatures, embracing the names of over ten thousant
persons.

MAJOR ANDERSON.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

As one of the members of the Anderson family is at this time somewhat prominent in the public attention, it may not be uninteresting to the country to know a little of the antecedents of the gallant gentleman. Major Anderson's father and mother were both Virginians—the former, Richard C. Anderson, a lieutenant colone in the Continental army at the end of the Revolutionary war, and the latter, a Miss Marshall, a cousin to Chief Justice Marshall. While a captain, this officer led the little band into New Jersey on the memorable Christmas night of 1776, which throw the Hessian forces, at Trenton, off their guard, when the great attack was made. In this battle he was one of the rew officers who were wounded. He was also in the battle of Brandywine, and in other actions in the North. But his services in the South are or more interest to the at this time. He was at he slegg of Savannah in 1779, and in endeavoring to scale the ramparts was thrown or fell from such a height, that he met with an injury by the shock, from which he never recovered.

On the death of the gallant Pulaski, he feceived, as a

ramparts with an injury by the shock, from which he never recovered.

On the death of the galiant Pulaski, he feccived, as a glit from the dying hero, his swerd, which was for a long time in the possession of the family, but was unfortunately lost by the burning of a house in which it was doposited. In 1780, the Colonel, then a Major, endured the siege of Charleston, South Carolina, and was, of course, taken prisoner, remaining there is that condition for suveral months, but being exchanged in time to be present at the siege and capture of York. On this occasion he served as an aid to General Lafayette, who, it may be remembered by many citizens of Louisville, recognized the Colonel on his last visit to this country, at his arrival at Portland, as his old friend and companion in arms.

It is not a little singular that the son of this officer should now be in defence of the same city for which his father fought eighty years since, but against enemies how different.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION. We published in Monday's Henald lists of the dele-gates to the Flerida and Alabama State Conventions, now in session. We add to them the list of the delegates the Mississippi State Convention, which also common

Fleet T. Cooper.

its session on Monday :-

AMITE.	Hammon Mayson.
D. W. Hurst.	MADESON,
ATTAILA.	A P. Hill.
E. H. Sanders,	F. M. Rodgers,
J. W. Wood.	r. m. modgers,
Miles H. McGehce.	S. J. Gholson.
Mues H. McGence.	MARRIALI.
M. D. S. Stephens,	J. W. Clapp,
M. D. S. Stephens,	A. M. Chiy top,
W. A. Sumner.	A. M. Claytop, H. W. Walter, Samuel Benton,
CARROLL.	W. M. Lea.
J. Z. George, A. Booth.	NESSIONA.
A. Booth.	L. L. Backstron
C. B. Baldwin,"	NEWYON,
C. B. Baldwib,	M. M. Keith.
J. A. Orr.	NOXUERE.
James Edwards,	Israel Welch.
W. H. Witty.	OKTIBERRA
W. H. Witty, Wm. Brantley.	T. L. Booker.
	FERRY.
H. T. Elliott.	
CLARKE.	- Myers.
S. H. Terrall.	D D Miller
covington.	H. R. Miller, R. W. Flournoy,
A. C. Poweil.	C. D. Fontaine.
COAHOMA.	J. B. Herring.
J. L. Alcorn.	J. B. Herring.
COPIAN.	J. M. Nelson.
P. S. Catchings,	FANGLA
Benjamin King.	J. B. Fisher,
DE SOTO.	E. F. McGeliec.
J. R. Chalmers,	RANKIN.
S. D. Johnson,	J. J. Thornton,
- Lewers.	Wm. Denson.
PRANKIAN.	SCOTT.
D. H. Parker.	C. W. Taylor.
HANCOCK.	SIXUSON.
J. B. Deason.	W. J. Douglas.
HARRISON,	SMITH.
D. C. Glenn.	W. Thompson.
HINDS.	BUNYLOWES
Wiley P. Harris	E. P. Jones.
Wiley P. Harris, Warren P. Andersen,	TUNICA.
W. B. Smart.	- Austin.
HOLMES.	277 P. A. H.
J. M. Dver.	Orlando Davis, D. B. Wright, J. H. Berry, J. S. Davis.
J. M. Dyer, W. L. Kern.	D. R. Wright
TAWANIA.	J. H. Reveu.
R.O. Reene.	J. S. Davis.
W. H. H. Tyson, M. C. Cumming,	DECOMINGO
M. C. Cumming.	A. E. Revnoldz.
A. B. Bullard.	A. E. Reynoldz, W. W. Bondz, J. A. Blair, T. P. Young.
BHAQUENA.	J. A. Blair.
Albert C. Gibson.	T. P. Young.
JACKBON.	TALLARATCHIE.
A. E. Lewis.	A. Pattison.
JAEPER.	WARREN.
Oliver Dease.	Walker Brooks, Thomas A. Marshall.
JEYYERBON.	Thomas A. Marshall.
James S. Johnston.	WASHINGTON.
JONES.	. J. Shall Y rger.
J. H. Powell.	WAYNE.
N PMPPD	J. W. Eckford,
O. T. Neeley.	WILKINSON.
O. T. Neeley, J. T. H. Woods.	A. C. Holt.
LAUDERDALE.	WINSTON.
- Ramsey,	W. S. Bolling,
- Semmes.	John Kennedy.
LAPAYETTE.	YALLARUBKA.
L. Q. C. Lamar,	TO M. Aldmidden
T. D. Isom.	W. R. Barkedale.
LOWNDES.	YAZOO.
Geo. R. Clayton,	G. B. Wilkinson,
W. S. Barry.	Henry Vaugho.
RECA	PITULATION.

LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Picayane of the 3d inct. says:—Afmost every parish in the State has formed its company to natialized, and New Orleans will have a force proportionate to her population. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not leave half done the work so well commenced, but will encourage and foster, by every means, this disposition of the people, regulating it by such disciplinary laws as will make the organization more effective and durable.

this disposition of the people, regarding it is disposition of the pilinary laws as will make the organization more effective and durable.

We take the subjoined extract from an article in the New Orleans Bee, relative to the condition of affairs in that city.—

The severity and duration of the present francial troubles, the extreme depression in business of every kind, the stoppage of various channels of trade, and the nearly total suspension of the customary demand for labor, have, for the first time within our memory, occasioned a state of things in New Orleans slightly approximating the distress and privation annually to be witnessed in the large Northern cities. Within the past two or three weeks we have had occasion to remark an extraordinary amount of real destitution and poverty. There are to our knowledge large numbers of able-bodied and even intelligent men who ask for nothing better than work, and are unable to procure it—men who would almost rather perish with famine than beg their bread from door to door. Such we know to present substantial claims to the sympathy of the public. We speak not of street mendicants, who are mostly impostors; of seemingly matihated implorers of electmorynary benefactions: of the apparenty halt, deaf, dumb and blind, who make New Orleans heir winter haunt, and live cosily at the expense of a misdirected benevolence, betaking thenselves, on the approach of summer to healthier climes. We allude to honest and willing papers, many of whom have families to support, and who are pinched by the croolest privations, even to the point of lacking food and shelter. This is no common spectacle in New Orleans, but that it now exists is indubitable. Our own ofthe has been at times almost besieged by the applications of decent, reinto is no common spectacle in New Orleans, but that it now exists is indubitable. Our own office has been at times almost besieged by the applications of decent, respectable looking individuals, representing themselves, no doubt truly, as in absolute want. A few days ago a mercantile friend of ours had a ton of oast emptied in front of his office. He informs us that in ordinary times he has to wait half a day ere he can find some one willing to carn a few dimes by carrying it in. On this occasion in less than one hour he received somewhere about forty applications, many of them from persons who had evidently seen better days, and whose language and manners exhibited marks of education and retirement.

KENTUCKY.

VALUE OF NEGROES AT LOUISVILLE.

According to usage, the 1st of January is set apart as the occasion for bring out slaves for the year. As both owner and birer feel an interest in the matter, we have taken some pains to obtain information in reference to "the nigger." We are assured that numbers of negroes from the adjoining counties of Shelby, Spencer, Henry, Nelson, &c., bave been called home, and that they will not be thrown upon the market to-day for hire. As a consequence, negroes will be in greater demand to-day than for several years past. As an evidence of the rate of hire asked and obtained, there was an instance yesterday in which a young woman, a good cook and washer, was taken for the year at \$175; a number of men were hired at from \$125 to \$175, and a sprightly boy, twelve years of age, was taken at \$85 for the year.—Louise Louise Lou

MISSOURI.

MISSOURI.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNOR LLECT.

The Hon, C. F. Jackson, Governor elect of the State of Missouri, has written a letter to the Lexington Expositer upon the engrossing issues of the day. We copy the concluding paragraphs:

Had I been acting Governor of the State I should have called the Lexislature together before now in order that they might consider the question of calling a convention, and at the same time, if thought proper, to despatch a Commissioner to South Carolina, Georgia, &c., asking them as friends not togo out of the Union by any hasty step, but remain with us and meet us in convention, and, if go we must, let us all go out together. Let us exhaust all the means in our power to cantain currights in the Union let us preserve the government if possibly in our power; but if after having tried all the remedies within our grash, if these should lad—as I fear they will—then I say let us dissolve the connection and to the last extremity. Ja any arguments byon this subject I have thought it a waste of words and time to dissous the abstract right of secession. To us, it does not matter whether it be a constitutional remedy or not. What right has the black republican or his alicento read us lectures on constitutional rights after having trials distinction for more than thirty years? I pray that our fire or is may not be betrayed into any rash acts or measures. Let there be no threats, no bravado, no gasconading but firmly and determinedly let us take our position in the right, and stand by it to the last.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE MILITIA AND ARMS OF THE STATE.

The report of the Adjutant General of the Com
wealth gives some interesting facts and figures. The
lowing is a summary of the uniformed militia.—

Number of divisions.

Number of divisions.

Number of companies.

Availiery companies.

Artillery companies.

Rife companies.

Rife companies.

Aggregate of brigades.

Number of field pieces:—
Brass four pounders.

Brass six-pounders.

Iron six-pounders.

Muskets.

Rifes.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY.

The mechanics and laborers of Newark, New Jersey, smarting under the pangs of hunger and promable starvation through the effects of the present political crisis, have issued a circular call for a meeting to be held at any carly day, and to appoint a committee to draft a petition to Congress, urging that body to adopt the amendment of Senator Crittenden for the conciliation of the South and harmonizing the entire Union.

This measure is looked upon as a ploneer movement among the starving mechanics of other rates of the North.

CONNECTICUT. In New Haven the carriage business, owing to the troubles of the country, has been almost destroyed. Many hundred mechanics are out of work.

THE SHOE BUSINESS.

A Haverbill, Mass., correspondent writes—"To no improvement in the shoe business. Very few are being made, and none have yet been sold."